George L. Hartstuff, 2d Artillery consisting of have grown more prudent and wise, but because one sergeant, one corporal, and seven privates, were suddenly attacked by a party of Seminole Indians on the 20th, about sixteen miles southeast from Fort Simon Drum, that post being about forty miles southeast from Fort Myers. The party left Fort Myers on the morning of the 7th instant, and up to the time of attack were engaged in making 4 re-examination of the portion of the Big Cypress Swamp examined by the troops last winter. Three men of the commands arrived at Fort Myers on the night of the 31st. It is supposed that Lieut. Hartsuff and the remainder of his party have been killed. Most of the public animals with the expedition, nome eighteen in number, were also shot down. Lieut. Hartsuff, when last seen, had one arm broken, and is supposed to have been wounded in the side. Private Hanna, of company G, 2d Artillery, one of the party who escaped, brought the above information to Fort Myers. Hauna was wounded in the abdomen—not seriously, it is thought. He left another of the party, private Baker, also wounded, about eighteen miles from Fort Myers. Baker gave out at that point, and could come no farther. The Indians making the attack were some twenty-five continuity in number. Two companies of the 2d Artillery were to leave Fort Myers on the morning of the 22d instant, in search of Lieut. Hartsuff and the missing members of the party. Other move-ments of the troops in the direction of the batthe ground were ordered immediately on the neceipt of the information concerning the at-

END OF THE WAR IN KANSAS. The telegraph has announced the fact that hostilities in Kansas between the Free States and the pro-slavery men have ceased. We find the following in the St. Louis Democrat of the

19 inst. We had an interview last evening with General Shankland, just returned from the scene of the late difficulties in Kansas, giving us very interesting information of the present position of affairs in the territory. He informs us that the report published in this city yesterday afternoon of the surrender of their arms by the people of Lawrence is totally incorrect. The propositions of peace came from Atchi-

son and Shannon, at a council held in Lawrence last Friday and Saturday, at which a treaty of peace was concluded. To the demand made upon them to obey the laws and deliver up their arms, the people of Lawrence responded by professing their constant willingness to do the former but flatly refusing to yield to the latter

On these terms hostilities were terminated, and the Missouri troops received orders on Satarday morning to disband. The Missourians were armed with revolvers and double-barrelled shot gune, and were for the most part mounted. They were encamped at Wakarusa, on the road from Lawrence to Westport, six miles from the former place, and at Lecompton, on the Kansus river, ten miles west of Lawrence, being at no time more than six hundred strong at Wakarusa, or more than two hundred at Lecompton.

The Free State men amounted to seven hundred in Lawrence, all armed with Sharpe's rifles, while two hundred more could have easily been gathered from the adjoining county, and were herefore in no fear of the result had a collision unfortunately arisen.

The disbanding gave rise to general murmurs and execrations of Shannon among the Missouri troops. Most of them reached Westport on Sunday night, having suffered intensely during the previous night from a ferrible storm of rain, saow and wind, which terminated in piercing

lost many of their arms, also. The St. Louis Republican of the same date

as the following despath from Boonsville.

The Missouri volunteers have disbanded and returned home is disgust, because Gov. Sanger would not allow them to burn the town of Lawrence. The abolitionists surrendered The individuals obnoxious to the law, and Gov. Shannon then demanded that they surrender their arms, but this they refused to do, and there the matter rests." We find in the Glasgow Times, of Thursday,

the following dispatch, under the date of the 6th, from Lawrence: The abolitionists surrendered without a bat-

tle-gave up the persons demanded by the Governor, and placed their arms at his disposal-Two or three abolitionists were killed. The war is over! No particulars.

STRUGGLE 1

From the Columbus Times. SHALL KANSAS BE SURRENDERED WITHOUT A

We call the special attention of our readers to the letter of Jefferson Buford, Esq., of Eufaula, Ala. He proposes to raise a company of 300 emigrants, and to start with them for Kanman by the 20th February. To effect this object he proposes to invest \$20,000 of his ample fortune in the undertaking. He offers to each emigrant a free passage to Kansas, a support for the first year, and forty acres of the land in the world. Major Buford is too well known in this community to need commendation at our hands. He is a South Carolinian by birth, an ardent friend of Southern Rights, a bold and fearless man, and the leading lawyer of the circuit. He is also a man of fortune, and is willing to expend part of it in the enterprise. At our instance, he has consented to visit Culumbus about the 10th of January, when, if it be agreeable to the members of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, he will develope his

plans to them and beat up for recruits. An opportunity is here offered to the friends of Southern settlers in Kansas to give them efficient aid. The whole South is being agitated upon the subject. Virginia has already sent out a large body of emigrants. But the other day Mr. Carpyle took out 42 settlers from Griffin. and was followed shortly afterwards by Captain Allison Nelson with 100 more from Atlanta. Captain Hamilton is engaged at Adairsville. Let us follow suit. What has become of our Kansas society?

For the information of persons who desire to emigrate, we publish, in connection with Maj. Buford's communication, a letter from a highly respectable citizen of Platte city, giving a min-ute description of the country and the present attitude of the controversy between the Missourians and the New Englanders. We will follow it up with other letters from the scene

TO KANSAS EMIGRANTS.—WHO WILL GO TO KANSAS.

I wish to raise 300 industrious, sober, discreet, reliable men, capable of bearing arms; not prone to use them wickedly, or unnecessarily, but willing to protect their section in every real emergency. I desire to start with them for Kansas by the 20th of Fedruary next. To such I will guaranty the donation of a homestead of forty acres of firstrate land, a free passage to Kansas, and the means of support for the first year. To Ministers of the Gospel, Mechanics, and those with good military or agricultural outfits, I will offer greater inducements. Besides devoting \$20,000 of my own means to this enterprise, I except all those who know and have confidence in me, and who feel an interest in the cause, to contribute as much as they are able. I will give to each contributor my obligation that for every fifty dollars so contributed. I will, within six months thereafter, place in Kansas, one bona fide settler, able and willing to vote, and fight if need be, for our section, or of its receipt. I will keep an account of the &c., &c., and if the State makes a contribution it shall be devided into sums of fifty dollars cach and numbered accordingly. Here is your cheapest and surest chance to do something for

Kansas-something toward holding against fee-The following official information was received at head quarters of the troops in Florida, institutions. In this their day of darkness, hay, about half-past eleven o'clock last night. The of extreme peril, there only of the there needs intelligence was brought from Fort Myers by must be, great individual sacrifice, or they can the U.S. steamer Ranger. The Ranger left not be maintained. If we cannot find many Fort Myers on the morning of the 22d instant. Who are willing to incur-great and anequal indi-"FORT BROKS, (FLA.,) Dec. 23, 1855. Find some crazy enough to perff even life in the An exploring party, under command of Life and deadly breach, then it is not because individuals public virtue has decayed, and thereby we have already become unequal to the successful defence of our rights. November 26th, 1855.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1856.

The Election. LET THE PEOPLE NOT FORGET that the oning for District officers must all be done the first day, while for Senator only votes can be cast in during both days.

13 Tug first number of the " Southern Light". was ready for delivery on Monday last. The publishers desire to say that there are several points; of inprovement contemplated in future numbers.

The New Years stoles stoles The year of our Lord, Engarten wondked and FIFTY SIX, is here. We greet, our subscribers with the usual compliments of the season, and heartily express the hope that nothing may occur during the coming twelve-month to interrupt the harmony which ha so long existed between us, as editor, publishers and printers, on the one side, and subscribers, readers, friends and correspondents, on the other.

A Beautiful Gift.

THANKS to our esteemed friends, the proprietors the Edgefield, Advertiser, for the handsome gold pen kindly placed upon our table as a "New Year's Precent." We appreciate the act and shall treasure the gift as a memento of our long and cordial association with these gentlemanly publishers.

Fresh Garden Seeds--Cash System. Mr. PENN's advertisement of garden seeds demands the attention of all good gardeners. Rememberthere are some things which the Dutch rule requires to be planted in the "old twelve days." And the Dutch are proverbially, skilful in all matters pertain-

ing to the garden.
There is another excellent Dutch idea which out friend of the Pamily Grocery has adopted-we mean the old Amsterdam mode of cash payments all the way through. It is a question, whether the credit system has not been the ruin of many really smart and clever fellows who deserved to have thriven. Especially in this little village of ours, is it an incubus upon business of every kind. So let us try and encourage different inciples in trade.

THE WIDOW OF THE GRAND ARMY." In another column will be found a very happy rendering in verse of a singular and rather melanoholy circumstance connected with the fate of Napoleon's Grand Armee." We are indebted to our talented correspondent, "LIRA," for her repeated favors. It is hoped that they will not only continue to come, but ncrease in frequency. Will not some other ladies of literary temperament and taste imitate ' LIRA's' beautiful example, and commence a series of light pieces for our columns? We earnestly entreat them not to be backward in so doing.

THE "EXAMINER."

The first number of this literary, political and news journal has just reached us; and we seize the first occasion to express our admiration of its whole style and appearance. It is the very kind of a paper the State has long wanted, and is exactly suite ments of the day. Under the direction of one of the

d others having died at Westport from fatigue. farious business-we shall confidently expect to see the "Examiner," within a very brief space of time, firmly established in the affections of our people. Mr. D. R. Dunison, the junior proprietor of the "Ad vertiser," proffers without fee or reward to act as

agent for the "Examiner" at this place. And we carnestly advise, all who desire to take a really good paper to hand him their names, with the Cash, as early as may be convenient.

STATE GEOLOGIST. THE South Carolinian informs us that Mr. OSCAR M. LIEBER, a son of Professor LEIBER, has been appointed State Geologist for the coming year. The election is regarded a good one.

FIRE IN BEAUFORT. WE regret to learn, says the Charleston Mercury, of destructive fire in Beaufort on Bay street, on Friday night last, which destroyed not less than ten or twelve buildings. Among the sufferers, we have heard named, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Ponteous, Mrs. Fonnes, Capt. MURRAY, Capt. FRIPP, Mr. GABRIEL CAPERS, Mr. COCKROFT, Mr. R. J. ADAMS, (store and portion of contents) and CUNNINGHAM and Co's Drug store. The Beaufort Library was considerably damaged, and the books injured by removal."

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE. By the latest intelligence from Europe, there appears to be a strong likelihood of an early restoration of peace between Russia and the Allies. It would seem to be the result of Austrian intervention. The terms while conservative of the national honor of Russia, are considered decidedly advantageous to the Allies. The Black Sea is to become a strictly commercial sea, open to the ships of all nations, but utterly closed against vessels of war from whatever quarter. Even its shores are to be dismantled of all military defences Russia is also to give up all control over the Danube its different branches and both its mouths. And either party to the war is to foot its own expenses as they may. Such is the sum and substance of this news of peace; and it is thought, from the reliability of the channel through which it comes, that it may be

believed. If it is really so, the concession should be readily made that the Allies have acted in a manner worthy of two great nations. To have made the Black Sea a high-way for the commerce of the world, where every flag shall float unforbidden and unmolested, is an achievement every way worthy of the exalted Christian age in which we live. Should their course to wards Turkey be stamped with a similarly high and enlightened policy, France and England will have attained a more elevated position than the subjugation of the whole Russian Empire could have given them.

The Fountain-Heads Replenished. WE have at length had an abundance of rain for all uses. The winter thus far has been wet to an excess, the very thing needed to fill our mill-ponds, replenish | calmer resolves of Northern Freesollers, negro property our wells and saturate the substratum of our lands .-A little more of the same sort of weather might not be amiss .- Then, a month or two of bright sun-shine by day and regular freezes by night (together with a free use of Goode's Iron Plow) will be all the planters ought to wish for until towards Spring.

The Georgia Widow.

"John Phenix" has written a book which will soon be out. After the fashion, or perhaps we should say policy, of the day, his publishers are giving samples in dvance of the forthcoming "Phenixiana." There is an account of a Georgia widow which we reprint with mich and indignation-mirth at its absurd truthfulness to human nature, indignation at the slur it mbodi@upon female women generally.

A certain Squire is made to tell the anecdote, who (fix your sides for a hard lough) thus proceeds ! "Oh!" says the Squire, "I wish I was married, and well over it. I dread it powerful. I'd like to marry a widow. I allers liked widows since I know'd wn in Georgia, that suited my ideas adzactly.

About a week after her husband died, she started down to the grave-yard, whar they planted of him, as she read the perscription onto his monument. When she got there, she stood a minute a-looking at the stones she got there, she stood a mindle a-looking at the stones which was put at each end of the grave, with an epin default of doing so, that I will, on demand, the don'em that the minister had writ for the refund the donation with interest from the day, she burst out, 'Oh! boo!' Says she: 'Jones, he was of its receipt. I will keep an account of the of its receipt. I will keep an account of the obligations so issued, and each successive one shall speelfy one emigrant more than its immediate predecessor—thus No. 1 shall pledge mediate predecessor—thus No. 2, two, No. 3, three, is mouth all yaller with sucking of it: a. d-then he can be come emigrant, No. 2, two, No. 3, three, is mouth all yaller with sucking of it: a. d-then he kissed the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round, and took down that good of the children all round. old fidgle of his'n, and played up that good o'd

tane:
"Rake her down, Sal, oh! rang-dang-diddle,
Oh! rang-dang-diddle, dang, dang, da!"

"Here," says the Squire, "she begin to dance, and I just thought sie was the greatest woman ever I see."

The Squire always gives a shoft laugh after telling this anecdote, and then filling and lighting his pipe subsides into an arm-chaig in front of the Exchange, and the subsides into an arm-chaig in front of the Exchange, and the subsides into an arm-chaig in front of the Exchange, and the subsides in the sub

and indulges in calm and dreamy reflection. NEGRO SLAVERY PROTECTED BY HEAVEN.
Who candoubt that negro slavery as established in the Southern States is under the direct care and pro- onus; but we gave him a few nox and he fel flat to tection of an over-ruling Providence. For the first, the jam of the sence, a little siccu than he ever was. quarter of the present century, there were few men We can whip a cow-penna such as he is. He had South of the Potomac even, who did not regard our 'peculiar institution" in the light of a necessary evil. False notions of equality and sickly sentiments of philanthropy were taking possession of minds, the most practical and sensible, in every part of our country; and this pressure of opinion had nearly resulted in convincing slave-holders themselves that they were the instruments of unchintan oppression About this time God in His wisdom saw fit to origin

ate the society of Abolitionists, whose part it should be to wage a most bitter opposition foour Southern system of domestic servitude. The lifsfory of this fraternity, both in England and America, has been too often told to require repetition. . It is clearly deducible from that history, that the Abolitionists were led on by Heaven, for a purpose not then manifested, to the promulgation of principles the most exaggerated and schemes the most senseless. We maintain that this purpose is now made clear, and was nothing less from the first than the moral compulsion of slave-holders to examine thoroughly the grounds upon which their anathematized institution rested. Did consequences exer more entirely vindicate the means employed ! What are these consequences ! Briefly as follows Whereas, African slavery was once looked upon with many colorings of doubt by slave-owners themselves t has now been proven by the soundest deductions of reason and philosophy to be the best and most rightous condition of servitude ever established among men; and Southern masters have embraced it anes with their understandings enlightened and their con sciences justified. Whereas, twenty-five years ago, there was not one man in a thousand outside of the Southern States who did not believe slave-holders to be a race of cruel task-masters, now there are numbers everywhere who have seen the fallacy of such an opinion exposed, and, seeing, have had the fuirness to admit their error. Whereas, not many years since Southerners were looked upon as but the Sodomites of modern days, now discussion is illustrating the truth that they are the favored agents of Heaven in dispensing among the nations, of earth, the most valued of he varied productions of human industry. Whereas, was assumed that the career of the slave States would speedily be terminated by the retributive vielations of an incensed Providence, it is now argued,

forth from the advocates of African Slavery a triumphant vindication of the soundness of the "institution," socially, politically and religiously. And the result has been that it is now impregnably surrounded by the affections and convictions as well as the interests of the whole Southern people. Is there anything short of a Providential agency in this? Again, the fate of St. Domingo has been pointed to repeatedly, as the one which the slave States of the American Union are likely to realize. But there is a very different interpretation that may be given to this errible chapter of the world's history. The rational and unbiased mind sees in it a demonstration, by the Almighty's own hand, adverse in every point of view to the prospects of Abolitionism. British Emancipaionists themselves recoiled in dismay from the conequerces of their demented legislation; while the world at large gazed upon the scene with feelings of undefined horror-undefined, because it was then so

difficult to conceive the use and bearing of this black-

with a powerful display of reasons and facts, that their

system is just such as the old Testament scriptures

ecognised and the Savior Himself approved

Thus, the spirit of Abolitionism has been permitted to

institute its hostility and to gather power through a

series of years, for the evident purpose of drawing

all such political ma-This is its use-this its purpose. It is an argument, written in blood, against negro emancipation. It has already told and is yet to tell with irresistible power upon the common sense of mankind. Nor do we conrieve that we are going one step beyond the bounds of rational conjecture, when we suggest that this remarkable event was designed by Heaven for the protection of the grand slave-holding, cotton-growing division of the American confederacy. One of the best evidences of the correctness of this opinion is to be found in the facts that England's pseudo-philanthropists have felt the lesson and are slinking from all urther prosecution of their vaunted schemes of universal emancipation; while Abolitionism at the North, although holding at present a sort of balance of power ma political aspect, is really below par with the highectly conducive to the permanency of African slavery of St. Domingo.

A third argument, in favor of a Providential care for slavery, grows out of the improving condition of our negroes. Although their situation with us was always immensely superior in many respects to their original state of barbarism and cannibalism, yet it is a fact which demands our frank admission, that their circumstances here have much improved in latter years. They are certainly better cared for than they were at the outset. They are, as a general rule, better fed, better clad and better instructed. Their privieges too, under proper checks, have been extended. master's household; and, while subjection is carefully enforced, the negroes themselves feel that they are safe from injury or wrong, and, above all, from neglect and desertion in sickness and old age. There is noreover a growing disinclination on the part of slave-owners to separate families of slaves; indeed it is now seldom done where there is a possibility of avoiding it. Other things might be mentioned, such as the increasing stringency of the law for the protection of the negro's life against the wanton ill-treatment of the white man, the building of churches for his especial accomodation, &c., &c. From many such facts combined, the conclusion follows that the negro's condition under our system of slavery is a steadily improving one. And in this we think the hand of Providence is clearly to be seen. These things are by Him thus ordered and decreed for the benefit of both master and servant; and His design is evidently the establishment of Southern institutions on an immutable basis.

The last reason we shall allude to, in support of the proposition expressed in our caption, is the advancing value of our negroes and an increasing steadiness in the prices they command. In spite of the frenzied threats of Northern Abolitionists and the somewhat never was worth more than at the present time. For several years past there has been no change in prices except for the better; and this too at a period when our money market was never more difficult. The probability is that they will never fall again. Does not the circumstance evince the moving of a Providential influence upon the destiny of Southern slaveholders? We only need now that the African slave trade be re-opened, to complete the proof of our institution's" righteousness and the hopes of its per-

So It Passes. "SIC TRANSIT" AND HIS PHYSICIAN.—The Physician who attended sic transit has arrived in this city, and taken rooms at the Tremont.—Boston Museum.

The pugilist nihil fit, has gone to Boston, and hopes to see sic transit in gloria mundi morning.—Spring-

to see sic transit in gloria mundi morning.—Spring-field Post.

He arrived safely, soon delta blow at sic transit He arrived sately, soon acta blow at the transit and heta hole in his head.—Boston Bec.

We understand that nihit fit him and noctes head completely off.—Boston Museum

This must be a mistake; sic transit was inter se Dr. Digg last evening and stayed till tecum.-Carpet Bag

Sie transit came into our office this morning with a

Carpet Bag. He cum by rail, with the curmen.— Hartford Excelsior. Oh unum sculls! You damnum sculls! He didn't Oh unum sculls: You dannum sculls he then the content of the set transit drove a tu pone tandem te montu from the eastward.—Hartford Republican.

Can't say out've seen sic transit, but have often metis sister Marc, who is idem fine girl and sum in all respects, she is living now with her old pa, who keeps the 'Statu quo' and is sed to be mite rich.—Quebec

Mercury.

Nic transit has at last cum here. We asked him for something nu; so he tried to knppn climax and sing a sonitu. We couldn't but psi over his miserable attempt. Yet we invited him to a ro on the river and a bite with luce. He would Tityre:peatedly

our streets yesterday in all gloria, but fit nobo will leave mundi. Augusta Constitutionalist. Sic transit metus in the road and we called him to taus Lucewas not with him, but Sal was. He cursed us; but we let no mandamus and we fit. He jumped with him two pax of cards and forte dux

REMARKS OF HON. P. S. BROOKS. Especial attention is called to the following marks, of our immediate Congressional Representative recently made in debate. Their silvery ring will awaken a responsive echo in the hearts of thousands of his fellow-citizens of South Carolina Pending the roll-call for the 68th ballot for Speaker of the National House of Representatives,

Mr. BROOKS said: Before I cast my vote I desire to make a few remarks in reference to the question which was propounded by the member from Virginia [Mr. Smith] to the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks.] With due deference to gentlemen upon me side of the House, I must say that I regard the ques Banks.] With due deserrere of gentleman as side of the House, I must say that I regard the question propounded to the former gentleman as illitieral. I know not what political capital is intended to be made by the questions. I do not understand indirection or wire-pulling, nor wish to understand either.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has amounced to the world that, in certain contingencies, he is willing to "let the Union slide." Now, sir, let his contingencies be reversed, and I am also willing to "bet the Union slide"—ay, sir, to aid in making it slide. He assumes the position that, if the doctrings which we pro-slavery men and, as I think, constitutional men of the country shall obtain, then he is willing to let this Government go by the board. I hestate not te say, that if his construction of the constitutional power of Congress over the Territories shall prevail in this country, I for one heartly indorse the sentiment of the Massachusetts leader.

I have been taunted at home with being a little too national. My parriousmand my duty to my fellow and the present the present the present the present the present the present the property this.

I have been tounted at home with being a little too national. My patriotum and my duty to, my fellowmen compel me to do all that F can to preserve this Government, so long as it is administered according to the intent and meaning of the Constitution. With the view, and for this purpose, I cheerfully favor the election of my friend from Illinois, [Mr. Richardson,] whom I know to be a constitutional States-Rights Democrat, and true to the rights of the people in regard to their property of every description, and every where. For the same reasons I from the representation of my State in the Cincinnati Convention, believing, as I do, that the Democratic party is now purged of the Free-Soil element which heretofore polluted it, and is ready to stand by the resolution which is the plaiform

ready to stand by the resolution which is the platform of the Democrate of this House.

But, sir, things are taking a course here which, I confess, is music to my ear. It is well that gentlemen should understand each other, and I think that I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts, and the party of which he is the acknowledged leader. If party of which he is the acknowledged leader. It they have a fixed determination to carry out their ends, I want to know it; and I want my constituents to know it. I am far from rejoicing in the fact that sectional divisions are threatening to rend the country in twain; but knowing that the principles of the Republican party, if carried to their legitimate consequences, must so result, I do rejoice that they have the mainliness to tell us frankly what their feelings and purposes are, in order that my people may distinctly understand them and be prepared to meet them. Doubtpurposes are, in order that my people may distinctly understand them and be prepared to meet them. Doubt and uncertainty are painful to me, and I and my people want repose. We have been badgered and bedeviled long enough, and we want an issue, clear, distinct, stern, and unbending.

When Free-Soilers tell me of the sinfulness and inmovality of davery, I reply to them that they are its accomplices; that the receiver is as bad as the thief; and that, until they cease to use and consume the products of slave labor, and until they elevate their free negro population to the Utopian standard which they have raised for the slave, I tell them their talk is, but cant and hypocrisy. But, sir, when they make a

but cant and hypoerisy. But, sir, when they make a distinct, tangible issue upon the constitutional rights of the South, then I know where to find them. All I ask of gentlemen is to make their issue holdly—make it here. Here is the place to make it, and the place to meet it. I never could understand the magnanimity or chivalry of southern gentlemen, who are content to wear the honors of the country in times of peace, but who propose to leave this Hall and fly to their conwho propose to leave this Hall and by to their con-stituents when dangers threaten. Sir, we are their appointed leaders, and when resistance becomes vir-tuous we are the very men who should first display it. We are standing upon slave territory, surrount each by slave States, and pride, honor, patriotism, all com-mand us, if a battle is to be fought, to fight it here upon the displayer in no violence, in no threat;

THE HEATHENS! The subjoined passage is from the proceedings o the American Congress as reported for the 24th

Mr. Florence desired to offer a resolution which would require immediate action. He desired that it should be read, so that it might be considered and acted upon after there had been a vote, if gentlem'n desired it. He would read it. "To-morrow, the 25th instant, being Christmas"—[loud and" prolonged laughter]— a day held in holy veneration by Christian men as the advent of the Saviour of the world —[renewed laughter.]

Bright evidence of Congressional dignity and national piety!

MR. TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

We publish in this issue a short extract from the speech of G. D. Tillman, from Edgefield. toned and well-informed portion of the people of recently made in the Legislature, Mr. Tilman is that section. Perhaps nothing has occurred more di- a young man of line talents, and possessed of lofty courage and independence. His speech at the South than the emancipation of the blacks evinces sound thought and the closest analytical argument. The subject is weighed carefully, and every argument heretofore advanced by the opposition in favor of the present Electoral System, is thoroughly sifted.

Mr. Tillman does not hesitate to expose the rottenness of the present mode of chosing Electors. He enters upon his task like a skillful surgeon, and when the dissecting operation is completed, there is nought upon which to found an argument. Mr. Tillman has clothed himself with immor

tal honor; he has made the best speech upon this question that has ever been delivered in the They are becoming to be regarded in every part of the Legislature of South Carolina; he has taken South as intelligent and responsible members of the this right stand, and has the courage to main-

tuin it. A considerable portion of this able speech is devoted to the Parish representation. Upon this subject, Mr Tillman deals in close argument and caustic satire. For instance: "Talk of the people of South Carolina ruling the State! They have nothing to do with it, but an odious cunning, tyranical, intriguing oligarchy. Yes, ir, an oligarchy, for I will not disgrace the Engish language by calling it an aristocracy, which can at least respect in a proper way." Many persons will condemn this language as being no severe but why condemn the truth. We rejoice that Mr. Tillman has the courage to avow such sentiments. They should be re-echoed by the voice of every man in the Up-country. The fight should be made, and if the people could be made to understand the position which they occupy in the State Government, no man could be returned to the Legislature from the Up-country, who did not subscribe to the doctrines advanced by Mr. Tillman .- Anderson Gazette & Advocate.

PORK AFFAIRS .- The Chattanooga Advertiser of the 22d, says :- The past week has been most favorable for our pork packers. They have slaughtered on an average some 650 per day. There are 10 or 12 firms who are engaged in curing bacon connected with our city. Prices have not changed.

The Nashville Patriot of Dec. 20th says: In this market the operations in pork are al nost exclusively confined to sales to Housekeepers, who have been giving from 5½ to 6c., nett. Yesterday it was offered in the market house at 5 dc.
The Louisville Journal of Dec. 17th days:

The market has been pervaded by great stag nation. We have heard of no sales, but we are confident none could be made at over \$6. There s some demand for piece-meats, but there are no sellers at the rates offering. Quotations cannot therefore be made with any accuracy. At Terre Haute, Is., packing was progressing, and hogs are quoted at \$5.5,75 net. We learn that there are an homese number of hogs in Jackson and Bartholomew counties, Ia., destined for this market, not one of which have yet been started this way.

137 A Young GENTLEMAN of Sacramento Cal, some months ago, being much solicited by a young lady for a present sent her a rare kind Cactus in a flower pot. The lady tended it carefully; but found it did not grow, larger, and after a while, the perfume became rather unpleasant, when she resolved to throw out some of the earth in the pot and replenish it afresh .-The earth was accordingly removed, when the rare Cactus was found to be the tail of a lurge rat, with a coat of green paint and a wire run through it, while the state of the corpse fully accounted for the oppressive flavor. It is need- in the Zanesville (Ohio) market, and wheat 10 C. II. less to say, the gentleman got the mitten.

For the Advertiser. THE WIDOW OF THE GRAND ARMY [After the disastrous campaign of Russix in which the

lower of the French army perished; a French-woman of a respectable family was so deeply affected by the calinaties of her country that she lost her senses.

She dressed continually in deep mouraing, and was larly seen in the Champs-Elystes lamenting and bewasting the fate of so many brave men and the destruction of so fine an armament. She sequired by these means the title of "The Widow of the Grand Army." Her lamentations are said to have been

nearly as follows:] Half a million of hegoer I saw them all; O, God! 'twas a night of awful delight To gaze on that army, the glory of Gaul, As it roll'd in its forceness of beauty forth; Like a glittering torrent to deluge the North.

The war horses' tramp shook the solid ground, While their neighings, sha ! and the dread hurra Of the myriad mass made the skies resound, As the invincible chief on his milk-white steed Vanwards gallop'd the host to lead,

Sword, salve, and Jance of thy chivalry, France, And the helmet of brass, and the steel curises, Flash'd in the sun as I saw them pass ; While day by day, in sublime array, The glorious pageant roll'd away!

Where are ye now, ye myriads ! Hark!

OGid! nora sound-they are stretch'd on she grou Silent and cold, and stiff and stark ; ... On their ghastly faces the snows still fall. And one winding sheet enwraps them all. The horse and his rider are both o'erthrown-

Soldier and beast form a common feast For the wolf and the bear; when day is flown, Their teeth gl-am white in the pale moonlight "As with crash of bones they startle the night." Oh, whither are fled those echoes dread-

As the host hurra'd, and the chargers neigh'd, And the camions roar'd, and the trumpets brayed Scided is all this living breath, And hush'd they lie in the sleep of death. They come! they come! the barbarian horde! Thy fees advance, oh beautiful France,

To ravage thy valleys with fire and sword: Calmue and Moscovite follow the track Of the Tartar fierce, and the wild Caesack. All Germany darkens, the rolling tide, Sclavonian dun, Croat, Prossian, Hun, With the traitorons Belgian bands allied-

While the Spaniard swarth, and the Briton fair, Their banners wave, in our southern air. Sound the torsin, the trampet, the drum! ... Heromof France, advance, advance! And dash the invaders to earth as they come! Where's the Grand Army to drive them back !. March, countrymen, march !- attack, attack !

Ah me! my heart-it will burst in twain! One fearful thought, to my memory brought, Sickens my soul and maddens my brain-That army of heroes, our glory, our trust, Where is it? What is it ?- bones and dust! LIRA

Officers for the District of Edgefield. Appointed by the Legislature, Dec. 1855.

MAGISTRATES. Edwefield C. H .- W. W. Adams and Wm. Hamburg.-Benj. Baird and W. W. Sale.

Graniteville.—Winson Edney. District at Large.—Daniel Holland, James Rainsford, Lewis Culbreath, Samuel Posey, John A. Lott, M. M. l'adgett, A. Jones, James Perry, Mark B. Whittle, John Quattlebum, Chesley Attaway, G. W. Nixon, A. Hollingsworth, S. Broadwater, James Blackwell, Jasbez est and most destructive of revolutionary experiments.
But it was not for naught. By the light of truth, that shocking catastrophe can now be seen as a mighty respect by their mangood, and be to us formen worthy. Walker, H. L. Mayson, John E. McDonald,

. John Huiet. COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Diomede Hollingsw rth, James Rainsford, Eugene Burt, James Sheppard, S. F. Goode, ry, with rifle balls," Lod Hill and A. J. Smyly.

COMMISSIONERS TO APPROVE PUBLIC SECURITIES. M. Frazier, A. Bland, S. F. Goode, G. A. Addison, R. T. Mims. NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Sivles.

MANAGERS OF ELECTIONS. Edgefield C. H .- D. F. Hollingsworth, P. R. Blalock and William Landrum. Lewis Culbreath.

Scurry's .- Ro M. Scurry, Levi Adams and Liberty Hill .- J. L. Talbert, John Burriss and and Robert Cheatham. Moore's .- W. H. Stallsworth, A. G. Hackett

and W. S. Holloway.

Mount Willing:—Willis Stone, E. W. Seibels and Asaac Edwards. Richardson's .- John Griffith, Bazil Peterson

and Moses Walton. Col'iers .- James M. Harrison, Thomas M afton and Win, E. Middleton. Coleman's X Roads .- Frederick Scurry, T. Coleman and P. J. Coleman. Boulware's .- F. W. Sollee, Emsly Lott John A. Lott.

Meeting Street .- J. W. Timmerman, William Stevens and J. F. Lowry. Norris'-John Bates, Amos Shealy and Minick Rhinehart's .- John A. Kinard, Edward Lorich

und Levi Shealy. Parks'-G. W. Burton, Thomas Price and Mr. Lybrand's .- Levi Lybrand, Thomas Goleman nd Daniel Moier.

Rochell's.-James Wells, William Blackwell nd Thomas R. Collier. Red Hill .- J. M. Clarke, L. Holstein and Wm Thurmond, Jr. Dorn's .- Wilson Corley, Alfred May and W

M. Dean. Nails .- John Clarke, Jr., A. W. Atkinson and T. W. Whatley. Graniteville .- J. Sentell, Samuel Glover and

Allen's .- Henry Hart, John Wright and J. R. Nickerson's .- C. Nickerson, Johnson Lowry and J. Culbreath.

Perry's .- Crawford Perry, Smith Livingston and Wilson Abney. Hamburg .- C. McDonald, Dennis Lindsev and W. C. Bewley. Stevens'-E. Lagroon, Isaac Boles and E Harling.
Duntonsvil e.-Lemuel Corley, J. Cheatham

and B. Roper. Pine House .- Weed J. Hughes, G. M. Wever and J. L. Mathis. Cherokee Ponds,-E. Morris, A. P. Butler and Wm. Walker.

Ridge,-E. W. Perry, Watson Rutland and James Watson. Coopersville .- T. J. Dyson, H. H. Mays and Daniel Proctor. S atterfield .- E. Devore, Wm. Langley and Wm. Johnson. Wm. Smyly's .- Samuel Watson, Elzy For-

rest and Wm. Herrin. Rocky Ponds .- L. H. McDaniel, Jefferson P. Nixon and W. Dorn, Mickler's .- Wm. Dozier, Sr., Calvin Vaught nd John P. Mickler. Pleasant Lane .- John B, Timmermatt, J. C

Settle and Richard Hardy. Resolved, That the election Box be removed from Ai'red Hatcher's to Marshall Posey's, and that John Seigler, Samuel Posey and Joseph Atkinson be aparited Managers. Resolved, T' .. the election precint at How-

ard's he discontinued.

Resolved, That a new election precinct be es-

ning to be considered an aspirant for the Vice.

residency. FLOUR has declined 50 cents per barrel cents a bushel.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PACIFICS

The steamer Pacific has prived, with Liverpool dates of the 15th.

Kars had fallen into the hands of the sians, the garrison having been starved out-When Gen. Kenethy, escaped from the end to hasten the ad ance of Omar Pasha, Gen. Wil. liams was sending in a flag of truco to offer terms of capitulation. Nothing further is known, but it is believed the place had surrendered, the

garrison being too weak to cut their way through which was held by a strong force of Russians. In the Crimea, the Russians had attacked the extremity of the French lines with 3,000 men, but after an hour's fighting, withdrew. armies are comfortably housed. The firing continges between North and South Sebastopol.

Russia has negotiated a new loan of 50,000.

Russia has negotiated a new loan of 50,000.

The Austrian army was being reduced to the peace footing.

Naples publishes a convention with the United States, defining the rights of neutrals.

Queen Victoria's order in Copneil authorizes the issue of £475,000 in inotes of the Bank of England, beyond the amount specified in the charter.

ANOTHERREVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER CONE.

Died, at his residence in Jackson county, Georgia, on the 18 of July lust, WILLEAM MATTHEWS, are the 98 year of his age. He was born in Luneabludge county, Virginia. April 10th, 1763. While he was a my note going for the grade of the gr

Mass rumors, regarding peace but certain negotiations, made no progress, Difficulties are Palmerston and Panmure urging a continuance of the war, while the rest of the Cabinet favor. Napoleon's suggestions for peace.

Liverroot, December 15. 16d advance. Sales of the week 56,000 bales including 15,000 to speculators and exporters. Fair Orleans 61-8d; Middling 5 11-16d; Fair Upland 5td; Middling 5td. Stock 334,000 bales, including 136,000 American.

Breadstuffs are dull and unchanged. Canal

flour 42s 6d; Ohio 44s 6d. Yellow corn 46s White 50s. Provisions unchanged. Manchester advices more favorable. Consola 88 5-8.

RUMORS OF PEACE.-The London Globe. journal understood to be in the confidence of the ministry, has the following, in its issue of the 7th inst., with respect to the peace rumors; "The peace rumors are not entirely without foundation, but we should warrant an extremely erroneous impression if we described that foundation as possessed of the solidity with which some capitalists and others have invested it? upon which they could appear to have built the most sanguine expectations. Russia has berself made no propositions for peace. She having made no offer of terms of peace, it cannot of course be stated what precise terms the beligerent powers would be willing to consider."

THE South Carolina Conference have resolv ed to sell their interest; as individuals, in the stock of the South Carolina Rail Road Compa ny, "because the Company would work on the Sabbath day, and they did not wish to partake in making money on the Sabbath."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- The Spanish Govern ment has placed ours in possession of proofs that the barque Amelia, now homeward bound from Hayti, was intended for a fillibustering expedition to Cuba, and requests that the President will punish those aboard with the extreme penalty of the law.
It is reported that the Government is in po-

session of documents that will lead to the arrest and trial of Col. Parker H. French, of Nicaraguan celebrity. There was no ballot for Speaker in the U. S.

House of Representatives yesterday. To-day no business of importance was transacted in the Senate. In the House three ballots were had for Speaker, and in the last Banks had 103 votes, Richardson 67, Fuller 31, and 9 scattering. A Kansas Emigrating Society has been formed

at Gainesville, Miss., at a public meeting there, which adopted resolutions thanking the Missouri The order of the society, as stated by the res lutions, is to raise money to defray the expenses of emigrants from the South to Kansas, "to meet their fees at the ballot box, and, if necessa-

REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE WALKER'S GOVERN MENT.-The refusal of the President to recognize the Government established by Walker, is said to have been decided and definite. Mr. Marey refused to grant Mr. French an interview, A. C. Cofer, Charles H. Plankett, C. W. stating that the persons who had overthrown the Government of Nicaragua were not citizens, and until there should have been some popular recognition or confirmation of their authority, the United States could not recognize Colonel French, nor any one else, as Minister from the new government .- Balt. Amer.

A letter dated French Mountain,

ounty, N. Y., December 18, says: "We yesterday were visited by a shock of an earthquake. It was felt, as far as I have heard, in every direction around us, at about two P. M .. shaking buildings to their foundations, while chairs and tables danced to its music, and neighbors called to each other in affright, to know the cause of this commotion. Some workmen, in a well, thirty feet deep, described it as terrific from the noise and motion. They supposed the earth was coming in on them. It was followed by another slight shock in about ten or fifteen to settle with an Attorney. minutes."

A Public Meering was beld in Rich. nond, Va , on Wednesday, to make arrangements for the Southern Commercial Convention, which assembles in that city on the 30th January A resolution was passed requesting the Governors of the several South and Southwestern States to attend the Convention personally, and to ap-

HYMENIAL

MARRIED, in this Village, on Thursday morning the 27th December, by the Rev. E. L. Whatley, Mrs. MARGARET A. HOLLINGSWORTH, of Edgefield, and Thomas Thomson Esq., of Abbeville. The printer's fee, in the shape of the most de

cious spiced crike of the senson, came duly to hand : and our congratulations attend the happy couple. MARRIED, on the 27th December, by the Rev. D. Bodie, Mr. Elisha Dagnell and Miss Nancy RAY, all of this District.

MARRIED, on the 27th December, by the Rev. J P. Bodie, Mr. James Parkman and Miss Francis GARNER, all of this District.

Tue friends of Maj. TILLMAN WATSON respectfully announce him as a Candidate for reelection to the Senate, to serve for the remainder the unexpired term recently declared vacant.

Edgefield Collegiate Institute FOR YOUNG LADIES!

THE Winter Session for 1856, will commence on Monday, 14th January. Rates of Tuition and regulations the same as CHAS. A. RAYMOND, PRINCIPAL.

Law Notice.

Edgefield, Jan 1

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership for the Practice of Law for Edgefield District One or both will at all times be found at their Office in Law Range.

M. L. BONHAM. CICERO ADAMS. 7 Edgefield, Dec 24, 1855.

Strayed

FROM the Plantation of Rev. I. L. Brooks, a I light bay MARE MULE, of medium size, stout built, the mane roached so as to rise on the stout built, the mane roached so as to rise on the middle part of the neck—on the left side of the middle part of the neck—on the left side of the neck and that John B. Timmerman, J. C. Settle and Richard Hardy act as Managers.

The New-Orleans Delta says that Secretary Davis has written a letter to a friend deell—nay have been taken off, by some dishonest person.

Any information will be thankfully received and served served served and served served served served and served Any information will be thankfully received and granted.

Any information will be thankfully received and granted.

Given under my handland teal, this 81 at day of Dec a reasonable reward given for its recovery. Address Mr. Brooks or myself, through the mail, at Ham-burg, S. C., or see me on Monday next, at Edgefield and thy five, and in the 80th year of American Inde-E. N. FOY, Overseer.

OBITUARY.

Dien in Edgefield District, on the 20th of December 1855, Mrs. Lucretia Crane, relict of Mr.

William Crane, aged 86 years.

The decessed was a native of Edgefield District,
South Carolina, and here she resided throughout
her life Site was for several years an orderly member of the Baptist Church, but was from some time past anable to attend upon the public services of religion, on account of increasing infirmities. This venerable matron was characterized by many of those sterling qualities, which belong to a primi-

to her with great fidelity. She has left a number of respectable relative who will long cherish her memory with affection:

ANOTHER REVOLUTION ARY SOLDIER GONE

to accompany Gen. Howe into Florica. He was in the unfortunate assault upon the British in Savannah. When Charleston fell into the hands of the enemy, he was present, but made his escape in the darkness of night, to avoid falling as a prisoner of war into the hands of the British. When Gates took command of he was present, that hade it is a prisoner of war into it hands of the British. When Gates took command of the Southern army, Mar Matthews was one of the sarry, but massed being at the disastrous battle, of Camden, by his having been previously departed with others under Cot. Thomas Polk, to interpart coust tories, who had assembled in the neighborhood of Ramsour's Mills. He was in action under General Greene, all the time he had the command of the Southern army; and when, during Greene celebrated retreat, General Davidson was slain upon the bands of the Yadkin, Mr. Matthews helped to been of the dand body of that hero.

At the sforming of Ninty Six, he was one of the body-guard of General Kosciusko, while energed in the was took part in the battle of Eutaw Springs; and thews took part in the battle of Eutaw Springs; and subsequently, accompanied the army in its trigorphant.

thews took part in the battle of Eutaw Springs, and subsequently, accompanied the army in its triumphant march into Charleston.

After the disbanding of the army. Mr. Matthews accompanied some young men—with whom he had formed an intimacy in the army—to their beans in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in the utilities, hood of Steel Creek Church, where he first become acquainted with Presbyterianism, and the details and modes of worship. About a year after wards which place the old gentleman had removed during the war.

After marrying and living in that State about ten years, he removed and settled in Franklin county.

the war.

After marrying and living in that State about ten years, he removed and settled in Franklin county. Georgia—in that part which now forms Metaba county—on a tract of land granted to hid ar bounty for Revolutionary services.

Soon after his settlement in Georgia, he entice with the Presbyterian Church at Bethesdes the Gandy Creek, at his organization, and was choose set of its ruling elders. He continued to exemplify. Christianity in his godly life, and to discharge the didles of his office faithfully for more than sixty years, up to the period of his death.

He, as Representative, served his county in the Legislator esventuent times, and as Senator, three times. As a soldier, a neighbor, a citizen, a husbandy amazier, a legislator, a member and offices of the Church, he was always the same oppight, humans and exemplary man, and consistent Christian. Such a life was fully closed by a peaceful death.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Southern Watchman.

Law Notice. TIE Undersigned have formed a Partnership for the practice of Law in Edgefield District W. C. MORAGNE, H. W. ADDISON.

\$10,000 Wanted for 1856. THE Subscriber wishing to restrict his business exclusively to the CASII SYSTEM, takes this opportunity to inform his patrons that he will open no Books for accounts this year. It is useless to enlarge as to the advantages, both to buyer and seller of this system. All acknowledge it to be the

Intending to keep a good supply of articles in the bert various branches of my business, I respectfully so-licit a continuance of the liberal patronger so long extension. Come on now with your small change. nd let us try ir one year, and see how it works.

G. L. PENN, AGENT. Jan 1, 1855.



PRESE & GENUINET HAVE just opened my usual large: supply of Fresh Garden Seeds from the well knowns@seden of D. Laudreth & Son, of Philadelphia, It is generally acknowledged that Seeds grown in this Garden are equal, if not superior to any grown in this country.

G. L. PENN, According Jan 1

NOTICE!

LL those indebted to the Undersigned, either A by Note or Account, are carnestly requested to come forward and settle, as money I NEED, and money I MUST HAVE. All those who full to comply with this request by Return Day may expect A. G. TEAGUE. -

Post Office Notice. ROM and after this date, all letters must be prepaid by Stamps. A. RAMSEY, P. M. January 1, 1856.

Post Office Notice: A T THE Rent for Boxes for this year will be 25 etc.
per quarter.
A. RAMSEY, P. M. L per quarter. January 1, 1856. 3t

51.

FINAL NOTICE

There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be justice. A I.I. Persons indebted may settle with me, in.
A person, (and thereby save cost) string Countring Room until the 5th day of February, (sale day,)
after that time with Joseph Abney, Esq., my. Above I would most gladly be relieved from the unplease

ant duty of collecting my dues by law, but unplease

ant as it may be, justice to myself imperatively des mands it; and I shall certainly make no exceptions, -nor do I wish to be questioned he W. P. BUTLER. notive of my action. Administrator's Sale BY an order from H. T. Wright, Ordinary of

Edgefield District, we will proceed to sell on Wednesday, the 16th January next, at the late residence of James S. Shadrack, dec'd., the following property, viz;

Nineteen Negroes, Crop of Corn, Cotton, Fodder, &c., Stock of al kinds, Farming Tools, &c., with such other property as is usually found on a farm of such size. TERMS .- A credit until the 25th December next,

1856, with interest from date. Purchasers will be

required to give notes with ample security before the delivery of property. All sums under \$5 will be required in eash HEZEKIAH BURNET, Ad'ers. N. B .- The plantation will be rented at the same

time and place. . 9ts 2 6 5 6 51 State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,

IN ORDINARY. BY H. T. WRIGHT, Esq., Ordinary of Edgesch District. Whereas, Shadrach Holmes, hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Singleton Holmes, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

H. T. WRIGHT, Q. E. D.